

Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. III.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1882.

No. 10.

SURVEYS.

Messrs. Geo. A. Simpson, Walter Beatty and David Beatty, Dominion Land Surveyors, arrived by the Northcote with a very large outfit of supplies. They have contracts of township and section surveying in the Edmonton district that will probably keep them employed until next January, when they expect further work that will last for two years. They will hire their working force here, and will commence business at once in the immediate vicinity of Edmonton. The district to be surveyed extends from about the 114th meridian, near the Indian reserve at Riviere Qui Barre, on the west to fifteen miles below Ft. Saskatchewan on the east, and will be about eight townships in width. The more broken parts of the district, such as the Beaver Hills, will not be included. The old 14th base line is of no further use as the change in the form of the townships leaves it out of place. The stakes on it will be pulled up so as not to mislead people. Messrs. Ad. and George Beatty, brothers of the two who have already arrived, are expected shortly and will take part in the work. They are coming overland with teams and farming outfits. Mr. Simpson also has Messrs. Shaw, Jellet and Boque coming overland with teams and farming outfit.

Mr. Michael Deane, who will survey the river lots in the district is expected to be here inside of a couple of weeks. He is coming overland and was at Flat Creek six weeks ago. It is thought that he, with a resident to be appointed, will constitute a commission to take evidence in cases of disputed claims.

Messrs. Ogilvie and Kane, Dominion Land Surveyors, will be at Edmonton this fall and will survey towards Peace River the following spring.

S. Lucas, Indian farm instructor at Peace Hills, will go on with the survey of Indian reserves in the district, on which work Mr. Simpson was formerly employed.

C. McGrath and W. L. Orde, Dominion Land Surveyors, are also expected here shortly but what their work is to be we are unable to say.

OOH-NE-PAH-QUA-SEE-MOO-WE-KAH-MIK.

The above is the Cree name of the religious—or heathen—meeting of the Indians held last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday on the flat below the fort. It means literally, the occasion and place of fasting, thirsting, dancing, sacrificing and suffering in the redemption of vows, and is the most solemn of their religious occasions, and indeed the only one that the Indians in this vicinity still observe.

It is customary among the Indians when in trouble or danger to promise that if they escape they will on the first occasion of this kind that takes place make certain offerings or suffer in certain ways to show their faith in the Manitou and their appreciation of the benefit received by them. The amount of the offering or the severity of the torture is graded by the amount of danger to be averted and the religious fervor of the devotees. The greater the amount given or the suffering endured the more creditable in the eyes of the people and of the Manitou. The exercises consist in singing and dancing, speech making, giving presents and torturing, the whole being under the supervision of a medicine man. It is not held periodically, but merely at common request. Those who set themselves apart for the dancing and singing neither eat, drink nor lie down during the whole time. They are separated from the rest, and no person except the medicine man may give them drink, and he only after procuring it by a miracle. If it rains, however, they are allowed the benefit of what they can get. The rest of those attending eat sufficient but no more. The exercises are continued night and day, and sentries walk round and round the place all night to see that there are no infractions of the rules. The giving of presents to the

community is the occasion of considerable speech making on the part of the givers. It is considered to show their public spirit, and the readiness with which they are accepted and the consequence of the person accepting is a test of the popularity of the giver.

The speeches are generally recitals of the brave deeds done by the speakers, and at the close of each there is applause and the music strikes up as regularly as at a political meeting.

The following were the chiefs attending with parts of their bands: Pah-pa-stay-ow, of Edmonton, Bob Tail, Ermine Skin and Sampson of Peace Hills, Kats-ta-wis-kum, of Lac la Nonne, Ma-me-now-wah-tow, of Stony Plain, and Soo-soo-wah-ka-ya-wat, representing Sharphead, the Stony chief of Pigeon Lake. There were about sixty tents present. The Medicine Man was Wah-see-koo-toos-qun or Shining Elbow, of Egg Lake, near Victoria. The women began practising singing on Friday of last week, and on Tuesday the medicine tent was erected with great ceremony. The poles for the frame were cut down amid much singing, shooting and shouting and dragged to the place by both men and women. As leather is scarce, young trees were used for the sides of the tent, which was about fifty feet across. In the centre a long pole was erected on which the offerings—of cloth—were hung. The dancers, numbering about 20 women and 5 men, were placed in a row along the eastern side of the tent, with a partition about as high as the waist in front of them. Over them banners were hung, on which devices representing the thunder, the buffalo, and other things were roughly drawn. They were ornamented as hideously as possible and most of them had goose bone whistles which they blew while dancing. Between the dancers and the pole the Indians sat, and the other side was reserved for spectators. Fifty cents admission was charged.

The dance commenced on Tuesday evening at sundown. On Wednesday Indian Jack and Tah-koots of Pah-pa-stay-ow's band were pierced with awls, through the flesh of the breast on each side, little sticks were then put through and strings fastened from them to the top of the pole. The two men then danced around, leaning back on the strings. Tah-koots afterwards made a speech and presented a horse which was taken by Bob-tail. The day was very hot, and two of the dancers had to give up, so the medicine man decided to bring rain. About noon he started smoking and pointing with his pipe stem to three sides of the sky. There was not a cloud at the time but he said that it would rain that afternoon, and before six o'clock a smart shower came up, which revived the thirsty ones. It rained again heavily during the night, but he did not hold himself responsible for that. On Thursday, Kah-koo-see-was, whose eyes were very weak last spring, went through the same performance as Tah-koots, having vowed to do so if he got better. In the afternoon there was a war dance, and a great deal of shooting at very close quarters, but the young fellows who were taking part did not seem very deeply interested. The fast ended on Thursday evening and the whole business wound up on Friday evening.

HIGHEST temperature last week 85 on Monday, lowest 44 on Wednesday.

MAIL arrived on Thursday afternoon about three o'clock and leaves to-day about the same hour.

THE sale of W. Rowland's property to C. Stewart and W. D. Jarvis, which was arranged for some time ago, has been declared off owing to a dispute about the boundaries.

MISS LIBBY McDUGALL had a severe fall from her horse on Thursday evening last near the school house. She fell on her head and shoulder and was taken up insensible. She was taken to Mr. Hardisty's, where she still remains.

FOUND.—Near the Indian agency, a sum of money. Owner can have it at this office by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

MASONIC.—Saskatchewan Lodge No. 1, U. D. G. R. M.—An Emergency meeting of the above lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall, Edmonton, on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 7:30, p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

W. STIFF, Secretary.

A LARGE STOCK of Heavy Shot, Machine Oil and many other articles now scarce in the city are being sold very cheap for cash by MACKAY & BLAKE in their store on the H.B. Co's town plot.

DR. MUNRO,

Late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital.

Office under Masonic Hall, Main street.

STUART D. MULKINS,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

Coal Claims and Timber Limits located and general information afforded on application.

Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West.

Office, Main Street, next door to A. Macdonald & Co's store, Edmonton, N.W.T.

HARRIS, SON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, BRANTFORD, ONT.

A. Macdonald & Company Agents, Edmonton.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, and Goschen (N.W.T.)

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices, and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Land Commissioner.

THE McCLARY MANUFACTURING COY

Have pleasure in announcing that they have now opened a Branch House in Winnipeg under a competent manager, where we intend to keep an Immense Stock of Stoves, Hollow-ware, Tinware, Metals, Tinsmith's Stock and Trimmings, endeavoring as we do in Ontario to supply everything required by Stove and Tinware Dealers, in quantities from time to time as your requirements indicate and at prices heretofore unapproached in the North-West. Catalogues and price lists mailed to dealers on application. In the meantime, your orders by mail will receive our prompt and careful attention.

Yours truly,

McCLARY MANUFACTURING CO.,
Winnipeg, Man.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE FLOUR at Frank Oliver's at \$12 a sack.

GENERAL NEWS.

Small-pox is in Windsor, Ont.

The Princess Louise was expected in Canada on the 5th of June.

Nine million acres of Dominion lands were surveyed last year at a cost of \$350,000.

Hanlan will row Wallace Ross in Winnipeg on the 1st of July for a purse of \$5,000.

The Globe gives a rumor that the Dominion elections were to take place on the 28th of June.

It is proposed to abolish Canadian postage on newspapers mailed from the office of publication.

The Canadian government will try to secure reciprocity with the Sandwich Islands this summer.

The Government has withdrawn the bill amending and consolidating Acts respecting Dominion lands.

Two hundred and thirteen mounted police recruits left Toronto on the 16th of May for the North-West.

It is expected that 24,000 Chinese will be in British Columbia by August. The Chinese population will then be 32,000.

The British government will establish a magnetic and meteorological observatory at Ft. Rae in the North-West Territories.

Squatters found on land granted to colonization companies are not to be disturbed, except with the consent of the Minister of the Interior.

Track is laid on the main line of the Canadian Pacific fifty three miles west of Brandon, and going down at the rate of two miles per day.

McLean who attempted the Queen's life some time ago, has been tried on a charge of high treason and found not guilty on the grounds of insanity.

The Red River at the foot of Broadway, Winnipeg, at its highest stage this spring was 6 feet 6 inches lower than the flood of 1861, 8 feet 9 inches lower than the flood of 1852, and 10 feet 9 inches lower than the flood of 1826.

The Toronto World advertises "Press Colonization stock and lots in Baie St. Paul west for sale cheap, if taken at once." As the western part of Baie St. Paul has been from two to ten feet under water every spring for the last two or three years, the newspaper men who have invested their wealth there are decidedly out of luck.

The additions to the supplementary estimates contains, Winnipeg post office, \$50,000, immigrant buildings, West Brandon, \$10,000, jails, lock-ups, in the North-West, \$10,000, public buildings in the capital of the North-West, \$20,000, River Assiniboine, \$6,000, removal of obstructions on the Water Hen River, \$50,000, trails and bridges North-West, \$4,000, erection of mounted police barracks, \$30,000.

The correspondent of the Montreal Witness in Manitoba says: "This is the heart of Canada. By and through this Manitoba and the North-West the life and circulation of our real natural aspirations will be carried on. The distinctive character of the Canadian people will take its share from this great, loyal, free North West rather than from the sectarian and political animosities of Quebec and Ontario." That's the idea exactly.

Earl Spencer was installed as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the 8th of May, and on the same evening the chief secretary for Ireland, Lord F. Cavendish, and the Under Secretary, Mr. T. H. Purke, were murdered in the Phoenix Park by four men, who killed them with knives. The deed has aroused a terrible storm of indignation against the Land League and the Irish people. The League repudiates all connection with the deed and offers a reward for the arrest of the murderers.

The minister of railways stated in the house that the Syndicate having located 225 miles over the proposed route of the Manitoba South-Western Railway the land conditionally granted to the latter must revert to the Syndicate. This is pretty rough on the South-Western, as the bargain was made with that company before the existence of the

Syndicate. But if the country is not bound to its bargain with the South-Western, neither is it to its bargain with the Syndicate, if the opponents of that philanthropic enterprise should ever get the upper hand.

From circumstantial evidence contained in the papers received by last mail it would appear that the town site boom in Manitoba and the North-West has taken a rest if it has not gone finally to smash. None of the papers state the fact, but where a month ago their columns were full of reports of real estate transfers very few are now to be seen, and the Winnipeg Journal says that a good many real estate offices have been turned into barber shops. A stop in the advance in prices must mean ruin to many who gambled solely on that advance, and the chances are that their losses will be so heavy as to injure others connected with them and perhaps knock the bottom out of the whole business. However, the steady increase in real values, caused by the large immigration, may defer the evil day, but nothing can prevent its coming. The boom has within itself the elements of its own destruction.

THE NEW PROVINCES.

Part of the North-West Territories has been divided by order in council into four provincial districts, as follows:

Assiniboia, containing about 95,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by the international boundary line on the east by the western boundary of Manitoba, which is about six miles west of Ft. Ellice, on the north by the 9th correction line, Dominion Lands system of surveys, near the 52nd parallel which joining Manitoba at Thunder Hill, passes 20 miles north of Ft. Pelly and close to Quill Lake on its northern side, crosses the Saskatchewan trail about 15 miles south east of Humboldt and the South Saskatchewan at the northern end of the Moose Woods, the Trampling Lake at the plain trail crossing, passes south of Sounding Lake and terminates at a point directly south of the elbow of the Battle River; and on the west by a line dividing the 10th and 11th ranges of townships numbered from the 4th principal meridian. Ft. Pelly, Qu'Appelle, Upper Souris River, Moose Mountains, Touchwood Hills, Wood Mountain, Red Deer Forks and Cypress Hills are included in this district.

Saskatchewan, containing 114,000 square miles, bounded on the south by Assiniboia, on the east by Lake Winnipeg and Nelson River, on the north by the 18th correction line, near the 55th parallel, and on the west by a continuation northward of the western boundary of Assiniboia. This district includes the whole of the Main Saskatchewan and part of both branches. It contains Grand Rapids, Cumberland, Prince Albert, St. Laurent, Carlton, Battleford, Ft. Pitt and Sounding Lake, and touches Lacombe's abandoned mission on the Saskatchewan.

Alberta, containing 100,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by the International boundary line, on the west by British Columbia, the Rocky Mountains being the dividing line, on the north by the 18th correction line, near the 55th parallel, which passes a little south of Slave Lake and a little north of Lac la Biche, and on the east by Saskatchewan and Assiniboia. The eastern line crosses the Saskatchewan just below Lacombe's mission and the Battle River at the Elbow, the Red Deer just below the Hand, the Bow east of the junction of the Bow and Belly Rivers, and strikes the international boundary a little east of the Three Buttes. Lac la Biche, Whitefish Lake, Victoria, Beaver Lake, Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton, St. Albert, Lac Ste. Anne, Pigeon Lake, Battle River, Peace Hills, Tail Creek, Calgary, Morley and Ft. McLeod are in this district.

Athabasca, containing 122,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by Alberta, on the west by British Columbia, on the east by a continuation of the line between Alberta and Saskatchewan until that intersects the Athabasca River, then by that river and Athabasca Lake, Great Slave River and Great Slave Lake to the 32nd correction line, which forms the northern boundary of the district and is near the 60th parallel. This district includes the Peace River country and the tar and salt springs on the Great Slave River.

BANKING HOUSE

—of—

A. MACDONALD & Co., Edmonton.

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DOMINION DAY.

EDMONTON DISTRICT RACES AND SPORTS WILL BE HELD ON THE RACE COURSE, EDMONTON, COMMENCING 10 A.M., 1ST JULY.

FOOT RACES.

1st. 1 mile race, open to all, entrance \$1.00; 2nd, half mile race, open to all, entrance \$1.00; 3rd, quarter mile race, open to all, entrance \$1.00; 4th, 200 yds., open to all, entrance \$2.00; 5th, 100 yds., open to all, entrance \$3.00; 6th, 100 yds. open to boys from 11 to 15 years old, entrance free; 7th, 100 yards, open to boys from 8 to 10 years old, entrance free; 8th, squaws race, entrance free.

JUMPING.

Standing long jump, running long jump, standing high jump, vaulting with pole, entrance \$1.00 to each.

Throwing cricket ball, entrance \$1.00.

Tug of war, squaws, entrance free.

AFTERNOON.

HORSE RACES.

1st, One mile dash, entrance \$3.00; 2nd, Quarter mile, in heats, 3 entries or no race, entrance \$2.00, weight 100 lbs up; 3rd, half mile, in heats, 100 lbs up, entrance \$2.00; 4th, slow race, half mile, entrance \$1.00; 5th, trot to buckboards or waggons, half mile heats, entrance \$2.00; 6th, dash of quarter mile, open to all horses hitched in genuine Red River carts, entrance \$1.00; consolation race open beaten horses, entrance free.

The following horses are considered too good to enter any but the mile race, Boston Boy, Little Angus, Vallandingham and Mr. S. Cunningham's sorrel.

Programmes will be issued containing value of purses and general information before races take place.

The committee request that parties desirous of entering horses in any of the above races will send name of horse and entrance fee to any member of committee before 27th June.

Parties from a distance can enter on morning of race. This rule applies to other sports.

STUART D. MULKINS, Sec'y Treas.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Situated at the head of navigation on the west side of the North Saskatchewan River, opposite Fort Saskatchewan, the head-quarter's of the N. W. M. Police.

P. Heimick, who has the most promising sites in this City, offers great inducements to persons who wish to possess themselves of valuable property in this the great city of the North-West.

The advantages of this site for a city are undisputed and not to be surpassed by any position on the North Saskatchewan, it is the center of five leading highways, viz: Lac la Biche, Battleford, Bow River, Athabasca Peace River and the mining regions of British Columbia, it has full facilities for wharfage and is near to wood and coal, has ample facilities for reaching the timber regions of the North, the situation is dry and pretty and has been chosen for its superior advantages by an experienced government officer as the best and most probable crossing for a railroad on the North Saskatchewan.

All information given and correspondence solicited by the proprietor, as above.

P. HEIMICK.

LOCAL.

HEAVY rain Thursday morning.

THE river has fallen a little lately.

BIG BEAR and his band are at Battleford, from Cypress, hungry but saucy.

THE wife of Frederick Briant, who lives on the Big Lake road, died last week in childbirth.

ON Monday last the H.B.Co. started three brigades of carts for the Athabasca Landing, with Peace River freight.

THE North-West if she has luck will be here in two weeks. Capt. Sheets will boss her. If she has not she won't be here at all, and some say the chances are about a hundred to one that she is out of luck.

A PICNIC of the children and others interested in the Methodist Sabbath School, was held on the H.B.Co. reserve near the Roman Catholic Church, on Dominion Day. Tents were erected, a swing provided, and with a bountiful spread of eatables, and splendid weather, young and old spent a very pleasant day.

ON Friday evening of last week a number of boys were running their horses on the track, preparing for the races of Saturday, the horse carrying young Jim Reid fell, as they were all coming in together at the winning post and threw him under the feet of the other horses. He was picked up insensible, with a stream of blood running from his nose, and it was thought by all that he was seriously injured, but the next day he was sufficiently recovered to ride McNicol's Black in the half mile race, and the winner in the consolation race.

FREIGHT rates from Winnipeg by steamer are the same as last year, six and a quarter cents a pound. The passenger rates have been reduced to \$55 for cabin and \$35 for deck, meals 50c each. The passengers who arrived by the Northcote complain of the treatment they received on the Princess. The tables were dirty and the food bad and ill cooked. On the Northcote the treatment was excellent except that the cabin passengers could not all get cabins. The Princess is a good, large, new boat. The trip from Colville Landing to Grand Rapids took from Sunday afternoon June 11th, until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. She was stuck in the ice for ten hours.

THE SECOND BOAT.

The Northcote arrived on her first trip from Grand Rapids on Sunday afternoon last at half past one o'clock, with the following passengers: G. A. Simpson, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. Beall, Mr. and Mrs. Carscaden, Mrs. S. Pritchard and two daughters, Mrs. McPherson and family and Messrs. W. Beatty, D. Beatty, Kershaw, Bredin, Ross, Langley and May.

The freight list was: For the H.B.Co. at Edmonton one York boat from Victoria, and 103,415 lbs. general freight, of which 48,583 lbs. were from Winnipeg and consisted principally of flour, bacon and sugar, and 55,500 lbs. were from Prince Albert; E.B.Co., Peace River, 1,752 lbs.; H.B.Co., Athabasca, 2,406 lbs. general freight and 25,353 lbs. of machinery for the Athabasca boat; St. Albert Mission, 12,267 lbs., part of which was to have been delivered last year; L. Chastellain, 1,970 lbs.; Beatty Brothers, 26,139 lbs. surveyors supplies and farming outfit; G. A. Simpson, 20,667 lbs. surveyors supplies and farming outfit; J. J. McArthur, 850 lbs.; C. Carson, two tubs butter, 125 lbs.; Mrs. Col. Stewart, 300 lbs.; M. Groat, 16 lbs.; W. D. Carscaden, 370 lbs. extra baggage; M. Beall, 1,200 lbs. extra baggage.

On her down trip the Northcote arrived at the rapids on the 5th of June, having left here on the 29th of May. The Princess arrived on her first trip at the Rapids from Colville Landing on the 14th with 100 tons of freight and 47 passengers, and towing a barge with 250 tons of freight aboard. Shortly after she got in a heavy storm came up which would inevitably have wrecked her had she been out on the lake. She left on the 17th to bring the steamer North-West across Lake Winnipeg on her next trip, and took Chief Factor Fortescue, of York Factory, on his way to the H.B.Co. council at Carlton, by a roundabout course, and Flett, a free trader from Cumberland, with his winter's trade of

fur which he had brought to the Rapids in a York boat. H. Bleeker and W. J. Scott who went from here in a small boat, and Capt. Antrobus of Battleford also took passage on the Princess.

The Northcote loaded 200 tons of freight, took on all the passengers, who were mostly for Prince Albert and Edmonton, and started up on the 18th of June. She passed the Chimehowen rapids on the same day, the Pas on the 21st, Nipwahn rapids on the 22nd, Fort a la Corne and the Forks on the 23rd, Cole's Falls on the 24th, Prince Albert on the 25th, Carlton on the 26th, the Elbow on the 27th, Battleford on the 28th, Fort Pitt on the 29th, Moose Creek Rapid on the 30th, Snake Hills and Crooked Rapids, Victoria and mouth of Vermillion Creek on the 1st of July, and Ft. Saskatchewan at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd, taking 14 1-2 days on the up trip, the shortest time in which it has been made. The Cole's Falls which sometimes occupy four days, were got over in a day and a half. About half the passengers got off at Prince Albert, and a large quantity of freight was landed there; 100 packages of the machinery for the Athabasca boat were left at Carlton to go in by the Long Portage route, and Capt. Dawson, the officer who is to establish a British observatory at Ft. Rae, within the Arctic circle, got off there, also an English Church missionary bound for Peace River. The boat met Mr. R. Hardisty and Mr. W. McKay of Fort Pitt, two miles below Battleford on the 27th.

Sunday afternoon and evening were occupied in unloading and she left about 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The H.B.Co. shipped 6,680 lbs. of fur and 161 lbs. of castoreum to Winnipeg and 14 M shingles to Victoria, A Macdonald & Co. a quantity of lumber and shingles for Battleford, and D. Ross four bales of fur for M. McDermott.

Mrs. Col. Stewart, J. S. Robertson, C. Stewart and J. M. Bannerman left on her for points east.

SUDDEN DEATH.

On Sunday morning last Mr. Thomas Wright of the south side, rode to his neighbor, Mr. R. McKernan's house, to get a pound of butter. He got off his horse, and sat down outside the house. After chatting a while, apparently in the best of health, he was offered a drink of milk, which he accepted. After taking a couple of moderate drinks, he kept chatting with Mr. McKernan who was sitting beside him. He stopped suddenly and Mr. McKernan turning around saw that he was falling over in a fit. Seizing him in his arms he carried him into the house, laid him on the bed and began rubbing his hands and wetting his lips, but without avail. He was dead, without having made a struggle or uttered a sound, within three minutes from the time he took the fit. The doctor was sent for immediately. He thought that the death was caused by heart disease, to which the deceased was subject. The day before he had ridden his own horse in the three heats of the quarter mile race and in the consolation race and it is supposed that the excitement was too much for him.

The deceased was of English birth and was about 28 years of age. His relatives live in Toronto. He came here last fall with Simpson's survey party, but left it during the winter and started farming on his own account. He sold one place this spring to Mr. Bredin for \$600 and at once took up another, on which he put in some crop and made considerable improvements. He was getting along very well, having four horses and a good farming outfit, besides nearly \$400 in cash, which he had on his person when he died. His affairs have been taken charge of by Mr. A. D. Patton, until his relatives can be communicated with. Although he had not been here long he was well liked, being of an unassuming as well as of a cheerful and kindly disposition.

The body remained at Mr. McKernan's until the funeral which took place on Monday afternoon. The burial was in the graveyard of the Methodist Church. Rev. Mr. Baird read the service and delivered a short address in the church. He spoke in kindly terms of the dead man, and pointed out that such occurrences as this were sharp warnings to all—even the youngest and strongest—to be prepared.

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WOOD & LAKE,

EDMONTON, N.W.T.,

Real Estate Brokers. Correspondence solicited.

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REAL ESTATE AGENT, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER.

Property bought and sold on Commission, Accounts collected, Estates managed for non-residents, Information furnished to Intending Settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall buildings.

H. SHOREY & CO.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

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Clothing in endless variety at all prices and in the latest styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO.,

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343 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

BOARDING HOUSE.

South side of Main street, between McDougall's Hall and Heimirick's store.

First class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates.

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Proprietor.

JAMES ROSS,

TINSMITH.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper wares.

Shop in rear of Methodist Church, Main street, Edmonton.

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CABINET MAKER.

Steam Furniture Factory in rear of Heimirick's store, Main St.

All descriptions of household furniture kept constantly on hand.

CITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

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P. HEIMIRICK.

CANADIAN ALMANAC for 1882 at

FRANK OMBUD'S.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

Is published every Saturday morning at the office, Main Street, Edmonton.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JULY 8, 1882.

WHY.

Now that the tide of immigration has fairly set in towards the North-West and the advantages of each particular district are being discussed anxiously by intending settlers; as Edmonton is the farthest west of all and the most difficult of access, and as many other excellent settlements have to be passed before Edmonton is reached, at each of which every argument will be used to induce the immigrant to remain there, it may not be out of place to state in as few words as possible the natural advantages of this district, leaving the intending settler to make his own comparisons and draw his own conclusions. The bad points of the place have from time to time been published far and wide, and we now may be excused for saying a little in our own behalf, so that we may be relieved from the suspicion of lunacy which parties reading those reports must entertain in regard to us who have deliberately chosen to live in such a backward and poverty stricken place, and do not propose to leave it.

The Edmonton district proper is a strip of country extending along the Saskatchewan from about the mouth of the Upper White Mud to the mouth of the Vermillion Creek, between eighty and one hundred miles in length, and from the Beaver and Bear Hills on the south side of the river to the forest line on the north, a width of from ten to fifty miles. The town of Edmonton is situated on the river about the centre of this region, where the width is greatest, and settlements are scattered over the whole of it, with a total population of about 1,500.

The surface of the country is level with sufficient slope to give good drainage and is not broken into small hills and hollows like the greater part of the plains. The district, being mixed timber and prairie land with a few creeks, lakes and gentle rises of ground gives it the appearance of a landscape in eastern Canada while parts of the ranges of low, wooded hills which bound the region on each side, are always in view.

The water is of good quality. There are no alkali lakes, or ponds, but many fresh water ones and very many small and large creeks in which fish are caught. Well water is got at from 20 to 50 feet, and is generally, though not always, of good quality. The water in the still ponds, although good in summer is bad in the middle of winter when the ice is thick, but stock drink it and the ice when melted is perfectly good for household use.

There is sufficient timber for firewood, fencing and ordinary building purposes, scattered over the district to last a numerous population for many years, while the hills on the south and the great forest on the north have supplies more than sufficient for all time. Besides this on the Saskatchewan, above White Mud, is the largest supply of sawing timber in the country, both spruce and poplar, and the river affords a ready means by which it can be procured and distributed through the heart of the settlement.

The soil is generally a vegetable mould averaging two feet deep, resting on a light yellow clay subsoil, and can be worked with the greatest ease. It never becomes hard. There are a few places, generally near the river bank, where sand can be got and others where there are a few limestone boulders, but as a

general thing the land is clear of sand and stones.

Heavy crops of hay—mixed grass and pea vine—can be cut on the uplands, unless in very dry years, and in those years heavy crops of swamp grass can be secured. The upland hay when well cured is equal to the best timothy but is more difficult to cure properly than the swamp hay. The summer pasturage is unequalled in the world.

Barley grows as rank as weeds, and there is rye at this date that is four feet six inches high. Potatoes planted on the 27th of May are in blossom now. Wheat, for the last two years has been a partial failure, owing to continued wet weather keeping it from ripening until the frost caught it in the fall, but in previous seasons, for yield and quality it was unsurpassed and from present appearances this season will equal if not surpass anything that has been seen yet.

Strawberries, raspberries, high and low bush cranberries, saskatoon berries, blue berries, gooseberries, black and red cherries, black currants, and many other kinds of small fruits abound. Hops are not native, but grow luxuriantly wherever planted and the most common flower is the wild rose.

The climate is not so equable as that of Manitoba, nor so changeable as that of Bow River. The thermometer sometimes goes as low as in Manitoba, but cold spells do not last as long, seldom more than three days or a week at a time. Then the west, or Chinook wind, blowing through the Jasper Pass, which is directly west of Edmonton, brings mild weather, but seldom or never an actual thaw. It is remarkable that although this wind may greatly reduce the depth of the snow, it causes no water, and when it ceases and everything freezes up again no crust is formed on the snow. For this reason, although the country is not very hilly, horses can winter out with safety, and cattle can remain out most of the winter. Spring generally opens earlier and fall closes later than in Manitoba. The summer has about the same heat, with the same average rainfall—that is, sometimes there is a deluge, sometimes no rain, and sometimes just enough. In any case the crops never suffer from lack of moisture.

Coal beds underlie the whole region at a depth of from fifty to a hundred feet, and appear in the banks of the river and several of the creeks. Iron stone overlays the coal everywhere. Limestone boulders are found along the banks of the streams and quarries of the same mineral as well as of freestone are said to exist up the river. Good wages have been made at washing gold out of the gravel bars of the river for many years, and still there is plenty left, but the returns are not sufficiently good now to tempt many to engage in the business.

Trails from the south and east going to the north and west cross at Edmonton, but all are very bad except in dry seasons. The river, however, is navigable in high water at least to Edmonton for the largest steamers. In fact the navigation is better from Moose Creek to Edmonton than it is below that point where it is much larger. Now that plenty of steamers are likely to be put on, Edmonton is as accessible from the east as any other part of the territories.

The grasshoppers have never visited this region. They breed in the hot, sandy soil of the southern plains and the rank growth and black soft soil of Edmonton is not suited to them. There is a stretch of about 100 miles of partially wooded country with black soil and rank vegetation lying south and east of the Beaver and Bear Hills, between them and the plains, the home of the hoppers,

which, with the well timbered hills mentioned forms a barrier that has always protected this district from their terrible visits.

These are the considerations which induced people to settle here long ago, to isolate themselves from the rest of the world, to pay high prices and face hard times—knowing that the country was good and having full confidence in its future. They have worked their way along in spite of all drawbacks and difficulties without outside assistance, and to-day are in a better position than ever before. That men have got along as they have, laboring under the disadvantages they have been laboring under, is the best possible proof of the suitability of the region for settlement.

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